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PLAQUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A Suspect Brought to Light in
Chinatown.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—What
is thought to be the bubonic plague, ac-
cording to Health Officer O'Brien, has
been discovered in Chinatown. One
Chinese living at 1004 Dupont street
succumbed to the disease late last
night. Immediately after his death
was reported to Chief of Police Sullivan
the Chief detailed all of the available
officers to exclude the whites from
Chinatown. Strict orders were also
given to police officers to carefully
guard the various streets leading to
the Chinese quarter to prevent all Chi-
nese from leaving.

By these means the head of the Police
Department, as well as the health
authorities, hope to prevent any spread
of the disease.

The plague existed in the Chi-

inese quarter was kept a secret until
late last night, when the Chinese la-
borers died suddenly under suspicious
circumstances.

A police officer, suspecting that he
was a victim of the disease, at once no-
tified Health Officer O'Brien. Dr.

O'Brien examined the body and came
to the conclusion that the officer's sus-
picions were correct. He ordered a
strict quarantine of the house, after
which he promptly telephoned to Chief

Sullivan.

The health authorities are satisfied
that they will succeed in wiping out
the plague before it can claim another
victim. A strict quarantine will be es-
tablished today and every precaution
will be taken to prevent a spread of the
disease.

The lodging-house where the unfor-
tunate Chinese succumbed to the ef-
fects of the so-called plague will be
thoroughly fumigated this morning
and the occupants will not be allowed
outside.

Realizing the necessity for prompt
action in preventing the disease from
spreading, Chief Sullivan intends if
the gravity of the situation requires it,
to detail every member of the depart-
ment to guard the entrances to Chin-
town and prevent the Mongolians from
leaving.

CHARGES OF PETTIGREW

Debate in Which They
Appeared.

SHARP ATTACK ON HAWAII

Exact Text of the Speech Which Re-
vealed Carter as a Foe of
Hawaii.

Following are extracts from the
Congressional Record covering the Haw-
aiian debate in which Senator Pettigrew
participated:

The President pro tempore. The
Senator from South Dakota presents an
amendment, which will be read.

The Secretary. Insert as a new section
the following:

"Sec. 10½. That all contracts made
since August 12, 1898, by which per-
sons are held for service for a definite
term, are hereby declared null and
void and terminated, and no law shall
be passed to enforce said contracts in
any way; and it shall be the duty of the
United States marshal to at once
notify such persons so held of the ter-
mination of their contracts."

Mr. Pettigrew. Mr. President, since
the annexation of those islands by the
United States there have been import-
ed from China and Japan 30,000 con-
tract laborers. The terms of the con-
tracts may be for three or for ten
years. Those made in Japan can last
for ten years. Those made in Hawaii
can only be for a term of five years.
The old contracts were for terms of
three years. I have no means of ascer-
taining the terms of these contracts;
but immediately upon the annexation
of the islands the sugar planters, who
have controlled all that country and
who produced the revolution which
caused its annexation to the United
States, began at once the importation
of large numbers of contract laborers.

Under the law of Hawaii they were
required to import 10 per cent of Euro-
peans or white people along with their
Asiatic importations. They therefore
sent agents to Europe, and they did
import 300 people from Austria, who
were held as slaves, whipped and im-
prisoned by their taskmasters if they
refused to carry out these slave
contracts. However, after this experi-
ment, they finally abandoned the im-
portation of Europeans and have con-
fined their attention exclusively to the
importation of slave labor from Asia.
As I said, since the flag of the United
States was raised over those islands
30,000 of these slave laborers have been
imported.

Mr. Hale. And are there now?

Mr. Pettigrew. And are there now?
When a case was brought in the courts
of Hawaii in which the parties were
convicted to imprisonment until they
should go back to the service to which
they had been assigned, this supreme
court that has been boasted of so much
decided that the Constitution of the
United States did not go with the flag
and that therefore these convictions
and sentences to imprisonment were
good and should hold; that these con-
tracts for services were not penal but
civil contracts, and that under them a
man could be imprisoned for life if he
did not willingly return to the serv-
ice which he had abandoned.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut. That it
was a civil remedy.

The Secretary read the clippings.

Mr. Pettigrew. According to these
statements, up to the 31st of December
last 30,000 Asiatics have been import-
ed to these islands as contract or slave
laborers, and they are still there. I
understand that very many more have
been imported during the months of
January and February, and that they
are importing them at about the rate
of 3,000 a month. When these emi-
grants reach Honolulu they are dis-
tributed from that point throughout
the plantations of the islands; they
are assigned by the companies who im-
port them to the different planters
with whom they have made contracts.
Under these contracts, if the laborer
refuses to tell him he is arrested, and if he
refuses to go back to service he is sen-
tenced to imprisonment and confined
at hard labor until he will consent to
return to the service. He is fined for
the cost of his arrest, and that is docked
from his pay. There is a system of
docking if a laborer is too slow to
suit his taskmaster. It is the custom
upon plantations to whip the laborers
to knock them down, pound them with
clubs, and to abuse them in almost any
manner that suits the whim or pleas-
ure of the overseer.

The President pro tempore. The
Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read the clippings.

Mr. Pettigrew. According to these
statements, up to the 31st of December
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clubs, and to abuse them in almost any
manner that suits the whim or pleas-
ure of the overseer.

Mr. Gallinger. Will the Senator from
South Dakota permit a question?

Mr. Pettigrew. I will.

Mr. Gallinger. I am very much in-
terested in this phase of the Hawaiian
matter, and unless I am converted to
the contrary I shall vote for the Sen-
ator from South Dakota.

Realizing the necessity for prompt
action in preventing the disease from
spreading, Chief Sullivan intends if
the gravity of the situation requires it,
to detail every member of the depart-
ment to guard the entrances to Chin-
town and prevent the Mongolians from
leaving.

(Continued on Page 5.)

LADYSMITH RESCUED FROM THE BURGHERS

General Buller Wins a Substantial Victory.

BOERS MASSING TO DEFEND THE CITY OF BLOEMFONTEIN

Reported Upward of Dutch Colonists at the Cape—How Victory Affects London— The Natal Situation.

LONDON, March 1, 9 a. m.—It is offi-
cially announced that Ladysmith has
been relieved.

LONDON, March 1, 9:52 a. m.—The
War Office has received the following
dispatch from General Buller:

Lytton's Headquarters, March 1,
9:05, morning.—General Dundonald
with the Natal Carabiniers and a com-
posite regiment entered Ladysmith last
night.

The country between here and
Ladysmith is reported clear of the
enemy. I am moving on Neethorpe.

LONDON, March 1, 4:10 a. m.—General
Buller's distinct success in storming
Pieters Hill brings the rescue of
Ladysmith near, but the War Office in-
imated late last evening that an im-
mediate announcement of relief need
not be expected. The going out and fro
at midnight of officials and messengers
suggested that important news had
been received. If this were the case
Lord Lansdowne obviously desired to
keep it before taking the public
into his confidence.

As his message reveals, General Bul-
ler's successful attack came after the
hard fighting of Friday, and it was im-
provised and its execution begun dur-
ing the armistice of Sunday! In pro-
posing the armistice the British com-
mander stipulated that both sides
should be free to move, but that neither
should do any shooting. He was
therefore within his privileges in im-
mediately beginning to transfer his
troops.

General Buller's tidings come
weighted with a long list of casualties.
His losses in the four attempts to get
General White out aggregate 4,000.

Ladysmith is in desperate straits.
Charles Williams, the military expert,
says he learns on very high authority
—presumably that of Lord Wolseley—
that "General White's force is almost
at its last gasp."

The water of Klip River is not avail-
able for drinking, and to boil it is im-
possible, because of the scarcity of fuel.
It is thick with putrid animal matter.
Tea made of it has a suspended fiber,
something like beef tea. It is caused
by the sewage from the Boer camps.

Mr. Williams adds that when news
like this passes under the thumb of the
censor it more than offsets whatever
jolly news may be telegraphed from
Ladysmith.

There is no authoritative indication
yet of what Lord Roberts will do next.
It seems likely that a branch railway
will be built across the veldt to lessen
the difficulties of transportation. Col-
onel Girouard, who built the Soudan
railway, is with Lord Roberts. The
strain on the western railway is seen
from the fact that the population of
Kimberley, two weeks after the relief,
continues on reduced rations. Lord
Roberts' troops thus far have been
partially fed.

It is quite clear to the technical
heads that those who talk of an imme-
diate and rapid advance far into the
Free State do not realize the transport
conditions. The Boers, as it now ap-
pears, have built a railway from Harrim-
er to Bloemfontein to facilitate the
movement of their troops between Na-
tal and the Free State.

Mafeking was holding out on Febru-
ary 16. At that time the Boers were
showing unusual activity and firing in-
flammable shells.

The Boers who hold positions south
of the Orange River have been weak-
ened.

Lieutenant Barentzen, writing on be-
half of himself and of other Scandina-
vian prisoners, affirms that there are no
mercenaries in the Boer army and
no volunteers who receive a penny for
their services.

Gibson Bowles, Conservative mem-
ber of Parliament for Kings Lynn, who
was much struck by the statement of
Cecil Rhodes the other day, that the
profits of the De Beers Company last
year were 2,000,000 pounds sterling,
and that there are diamonds in Kim-
berley now valued at 167,000 pounds
sterling, intends to suggest to Mr. Bal-
four, First Lord of the Treasury, that
the rescued property be distributed
among the troops as salvage, or at
least be applied to the relief of the wid-
ows and orphans of the fallen.

The Joy of Britain.

LONDON, March 2, 4:10 a. m.—Per-
sons feel that they are living in the
presence of momentous events. There
does of patriotic excitement are whi-
ching through the country. Even the
dullest soul must have been stirred by
the emotions of yesterday, and Lon-

J. O. CARTER IS THE MAN

He Supplied Pettigrew's Ammunition.

CULLOM BILL IN SENATE

W. N. A.'s Interesting Letter on the
Affairs of Hawaii at the
Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The
debate in the Senate during the last
week, on the Hawaiian bill, shows
again some of the curious aspects of
Congressional ways. During the hours
devoted to the debate on the Hawaiian,
as well as upon other questions, there
were often not more than twenty Sen-
ators present. The work required in
the committee rooms, the consulta-
tions, the time occupied in meeting
visiting constituents, draws the major-
ity out of the Senate chamber and
leaves the debate to empty benches.

The questions asked of Senator Cul-
lom, who has the bill for Hawaii in
charge, show that those who ask
them have had no time to carefully
study the bill. Much time is occupied in
giving information which is fully
set out in the reports, which have not
been read by the Senators, for want of
time.

Lord Lansdowne chose the psycholog-
ical moment to announce estimates
exceeding 61,000,000 pounds sterling,
and rather startled the public by un-
folding the programme of the War
Office to send out, in addition to the
6,000 troops now afloat, 56,000 fresh
soldiers.

Lord Roberts will ultimately have a
force of a quarter of a million. An or-
der has reached Woolwich for the con-
struction of 224 new guns, from 3-
pounders to 12-inch guns. Of these 140
are to be naval guns. Already 25,000
workmen are employed at the arsenal,
and 3000 more will be engaged.

CULLOM BILL

Passes Senate Without Division.

Teller's Amendment Adopted Establishing District Court and Trial By Jury in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The bill providing a form of government for the Territory of Hawaii was passed by the Senate today without division. Clay of Georgia delivered a carefully prepared speech on the Philippines.

When Clay had concluded his speech consideration of the Hawaiian bill was resumed, Penrose of Pennsylvania stating that he would not call up the Quay case on account of the unanimous agreement as to the final vote on the Hawaiian Government bill.

The pending question was the amendment of Teller relating to the establishment of a District Court with a District Judge in Hawaii, carrying with it the right of trial by jury before the court. Morgan of Arizona resumed his speech, began yesterday, antagonizing on technical grounds the proposed amendments.

He asserted in connection with a discussion of the judicial features of the measure, that the bill as it stood now would legislate out of existence every Democrat in Hawaii. He declared his belief that some Senators were determined to give a political complexion to the Hawaiian judiciary.

Fox, chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, interrupted Morgan to report back the House Porto Rican tariff bill, with the preamble and all after the enacting clause of the House bill stricken out and the Senate bill providing for a government for Porto Rico substituted. Certain amendments to the Senate bill were also reported, including one fixing the tariff on Porto Rican products at 15 per cent of the tariff fixed by the Dingley law.

When the consideration of the Hawaiian bill was resumed, Teller's amendment was adopted.

Clark of Wyoming proposed an amendment appropriating \$250,000 to be paid to Liliuokalani, late Queen of the Hawaiian Islands for all interest she may have in the crown lands the sum to be repaid from the revenues from the crown lands. Clark maintained that it was only the part of equity and justice that the Queen who had been deposed by the United States forces should be reimbursed for the losses she had sustained. Mr. Cullom offered an amendment holding that the late Queen had no rights in the matter. She was here now, he said, consulting lawyers as to her claims against the Government, and his understanding was that many of them had informed her that she had no good claim.

The amendment precipitated a general discussion of the deposition of the Queen, participated in by Jones of Arkansas, Pettigrew of South Dakota and others. Pettigrew said he was opposed to the bill and to any effort made by this Congress to provide a government for the islands. He favored turning the Hawaiian Islands back to their people, and permitting them to make the best of them.

Quarles of Wisconsin followed Pettigrew, making his maiden speech in the Senate in opposition to the proposition to pay to the former Queen any sum of money. Referring to the dark picture drawn by Pettigrew of the result of the annexation of Hawaii and the acquisition of other territory by the United States, Quarles said: "I had thought that the Senator from South Dakota had exhausted his means of chasing ghosts out of our insular possessions, but here he brings up a bogie man from the Sandwich Islands and sets him to gyrating before the Senate to frighten somebody."

Platt of Connecticut opposed the amendment, declaring that the right to the crown lands was in the people of Hawaii and not in the Queen.

The amendment was laid on the table without division.

Platt of Connecticut offered an amendment providing that the territory of Hawaii should not at any future time be admitted to the Union as a state or be attached to any state of the Union, but it was ruled out on a point of order. The measure was then passed without division.

HAWAIIAN SHIP REGISTRY.

Vessels May be Permitted to Fly the United States Flag.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator Nelson's attempt to include in the general Hawaiian bill, which passed the Senate today, provision extending the navigation laws of the United States to the islands, failed when Senator Cullom withdrew the proposed amendment at the instigation of Senator Pettigrew. Under the amendment, seven vessels that were granted Hawaiian registry after annexation and supposedly for the purpose of coming under the American flag with the rest of the Hawaiian merchant marine, were not discriminated against, although the Committee on Commerce had reported adversely on such action as contemplated in a separate bill.

The vessels are owned by J. J. Moore & Co., John Rosenfeld's Sons and Captain William Matson, all of San Francisco. They are the Star of Italy, Star of Russia, Star of Bengal, Star of France, Euterpe, Falls of Clyde, and Will Scott. It is said that the owners complied with the Hawaiian laws prior to January, 1899. The difficulty arises from the fact that the islands were annexed in July, 1898, and were not eligible to American registry. When the matter was called to the attention of Attorney General Griggs, he decided it was against the policy of the United States, and further granting of American registry to vessels of Hawaiian registry was prohibited. It is now

said, however, that the Hawaiian bill will be so amended in the House as to permit all vessels now flying the Hawaiian flag, including the seven named above, to secure American registry, and that the amendment will be agreed to when the bill goes eventually to the conference committee of the two houses.

Contract Labor Amend.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Consideration of the Hawaiian government bill was resumed. The contract labor question was precipitated again by Pettigrew, who called an amendment providing that all contracts for labor entered into since Aug. 12, 1890, should be declared null and void. In a speech supporting the amendment Pettigrew asserted that since the annexation of Hawaii thirty thousand contract laborers had been imported to Hawaii, their contracts extending over periods of from three to ten years.

In response to questions as to whether Asiatic contract laborers displaced local laborers, Pettigrew replied that to some extent they did. He went on to say that the crown lands, of which we have heard so much, practically had been changed into sugar plantations, the lands as such being immensely productive. These sugar plantations were controlled by vast sugar interests, which during the past year had been paid by this Government in remitted duties \$12,000,000. These great interests would control the Legislature of Hawaii and, consequently, he wanted such an amendment to the bill as would meet every contingency.

The amendment was adopted without discussion.

The Pacific Cable.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs today ordered a favorable report upon the bill to construct a cable to Manila by way of Honolulu, Midway Islands and Guam. It is to be under the direction of the Navy Department, and is to be a Government cable.

Hae, chairman of the committee, was authorized to prepare a bill and report it to the Senate. The bill will provide for immediate construction of the cable from San Francisco to Honolulu only, but it contemplates an ultimate extension to the Philippines and also to Hongkong. It is estimated that the cable to Honolulu will cost between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

The House Committee on Commerce today ordered a favorable report on the bill for a Pacific cable connecting this country with Hawaii, the Philippines and Japan. The measure has been under consideration for a long time and two sessions were held today in order to bring the matter to a conclusion. The bill of Representative Sherman of New York is the one favorably acted upon, with a number of amendments. This provides for private construction of the line, the Government paying \$300,000 annually for twenty years for the transmission of messages.

The amount of this annual payment was the last question decided. The original provision was for \$400,000, but, after extended discussion, the reduction to \$300,000 was made. The committee had previously inserted a clause that the cable be of American make and the cableships shall be under the American flag. Another provision calls for the completion of the line to Honolulu by January 1, 1902, and to Japan by January, 1903. It was originally estimated that the cost of the cable would be \$8,000,000, but recent estimates submitted to the committee show a rise in prices of material will make the cost about \$13,000,000. The Government's obligation, however, is confined to the annual payment of \$300,000.

Queen Lil May be Given a Fortune.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Senator Hoar today introduced in the Senate an amendment intended to be proposed to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, providing for payment to Liuokalani, former Queen of Hawaii, upon warrant of the Secretary of State from any moneys not otherwise appropriated, \$250,000.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today authorized the reporting of an amendment to the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill appropriating \$20,000 to be paid to ex-Queen Liuokalani and providing for an annual donation of \$10,000 to her as long as she may live.

Terrible Mining Accident.

HILLION, W. Va., March 7.—It is almost a certainty that forty-two lives were lost in yesterday's explosion at the Red Ash mines. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but it is supposed to have been caused by a miner entering an unused room in the mines with an open lamp. There were forty-two men in the mine at the time of the explosion and if it had occurred twenty minutes later the loss of life would have been 150 or more.

A Victoria, B. C., dispatch says Leong Kay Ting, one of the foremost Chinese reformers connected with the movement of Kang Yu Wei, for the overthrow of the Empress of China and the establishment of a new celestial empire, has arrived there. He is a brother of Leong Kay Chew, now at Honolulu looking after the interests of the revolutionary party, who is expected to come northward soon.

The appeal of Admiral Dewey and his men from the award of the Court of Claims in the matter of the bounty due for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila has been filed in the United States Supreme Court.

Defects have been discovered in the Nicaraguan canal survey, a mistake having been made by the Walker commission. The rock foundation at Boca San Carlos is much deeper than estimated. Work on the canal will not be delayed.

Comptroller Coler has made some startling charges in New York City. He says that city funds are systematically embezzled and declares that the municipal counsel went to Albany to work against the reform measure.

Twenty persons were injured by the collision of two Illinois Central freight trains a few miles from Chicago.

TELEGRAPH CONDENSED.

News of the latest from abbreviated for quick reading.

Actor Harry Lee is insolvent. The San Francisco Herald Board has discharged most of its employees on account of lack of funds.

A serious revolt at Fournah, the great prison near Cairo, was quelled by rebels. Five inmates were shot. James I. Hammond, Republican and Wm. H. Lang, Democrat, are candidates for the seat of Bigamist Rube.

Two employees of the Emporium, the big San Francisco department store, who sue \$4000, are still at large.

Two people were killed and forty injured by a freight train crashing into a passenger train near Brazil, Indiana. Archbishop Hennessy, one of the greatest orators of the Catholic church, died at Dubuque, Iowa, on March 4.

The Prince of Wales says that the British Government is preparing a large scheme for the cleansing of London slums.

Yaqui Indians have been beaten by Mexican troops in a pitched battle on the border. Indians lost over 100 killed and wounded.

Tom Snarey and Bob Fitzsimmons have signed articles for a twenty-five round bout to be fought during the first week in August.

The University of California will send a crack team of athletes East to compete with Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania and others.

Kentucky's war cloud has suddenly disappeared and the Republican State authorities have stopped the shipment of arms to London.

Deputy District Attorney McVille of Oakdale, California, nearly lost his right eye by dropping carbolic acid in it instead of a lotion.

The executive committee of the German Commercial Convention have adopted strong resolutions against a modification of the meat bill.

Handsome Alice Murphy of Oakland, California, put a narcotic in her mother's beer and sloped with a lover after stealing the parental purse containing \$75.

The National Republican League will gather in St. Paul on Tuesday, July 17, to consider their future policy and choose new officers for the organization.

The first Lafayette souvenir dollar has been presented to President Loubet in Paris by U. S. Commissioner Thompson.

Swami Vivekananda, the Hindu, who represented the religions of India at the World's Fair, is proselytizing in San Francisco.

As Ferroo Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington, has received permission from the United States to bring his harem to Washington.

A smallpox epidemic is raging in Centralia, Wash. One hundred and fifty cases in a mild form have been reported. The town is quarantined.

Lieut. E. F. Koehler of the Ninth Infantry was shot by Filipinos six miles from Tarlac. He was led into an ambush. Twenty-four Filipinos were killed by the soldiers.

Sensational charges are made at Washington in relation to the cruiser Charleston. It is stated that her officers were under the influence of liquor when the cruiser struck.

A rich gold region claimed by both Italy and Abyssinia may cause war. Meuselek is said to be seeking a quarrel, declaring that the whole auriferous region is in his territory.

Ferdinand W. Peck, the U. S. Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and Mrs. Peck have been introduced in the House of Lords in London and have also met the Prince of Wales.

A providence, R. I., dispatcher states there is much wreckage in the wake of the recent storm on that coast and that vessel's have probably been lost, how many has not yet been learned.

Crown Princess Stephanie, daughter of the King of Belgium and widow of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, was married at Miramar, on the Adriatic, to Count Elemer Lonyay, a Hungarian nobleman.

Underwood of Alabama has been appointed to the vacancy in the Ways and Means Committee which was reserved for Genl. Joe Wheeler had he returned to Congress.

Frederick Bowker Terrington Carter, former Chief Justice of Newfoundland, is dead at St. Johns, aged 62. He was the first colonial statesman upon whom Queen Victoria conferred knighthood.

A bill has been introduced in the House prohibiting the sale of distilled or intoxicating liquors in the Philippines in quantities of less than twenty gallons, except on a physician's prescription for medical purposes.

General Bates' force of 2,300 men has scattered the insurgents in the southern part of Luzon, capturing several towns. At Lubungan the Filipinos were charged with the bayonet and sixty-four fell dead on the field.

San Francisco quarantine officials refused to pass the Warren or her passengers until they had been fumigated, on account of Major General Joseph Wheeler coming ashore while the Warren was here in Honolulu.

Agoncillo, the Filipino foreign representative, claims that the insurgents routed an American column in Batangas. He says they took 40 prisoners, including officers and captured 100 horses besides guns and provisions.

Evidence of the treatment of Federal prisoners in the "bull pen" at Wardner, Idaho, during the recent labor troubles taken before the House Committee on Military Affairs, showed outrageous conduct on the part of United States troops.

Senator Davis of Minnesota has offered an amendment to the Porto Rican bill. Its effect is to have the tariff of the United States applied to Porto Rico upon foreign imports, but to allow absolute free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

The restrictions imposed by the Governor of Dusseldorf, Germany, upon American consuls to prevent them from getting information of a commercial character may be objected to by the United States Government in case an official dispatch regarding them should be recorded by the State Department.

A determined fight against the existence of race tracks is being made by the press of San Francisco. Many cases of thieving and embezzlement by employees of business houses who had become race-track "flunks" are cited.

YACHT ROVER HERE FROM SOUTHERN SEAS



J. H. & CO. — J. H. & CO.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be had at Two Dollars, while another be considered a bargain at Four Dollars. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are goods of known wear.

Our Repair Department

is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Lading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHESDA

J. H. & CO. — J. H. & CO.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND

Ex Nuuanu, Conway Castle County of

Merimeth, Poseidon, and

Kainsawns

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1900

SHELDON'S TOPEKA VENTURE.

This week the Rev. Mr. Sheldon of Topeka will undertake to show that a daily paper can be run successfully on a plan formed from his conception of what Jesus would do were He the publisher. It is a bold experiment, phases of which have been tried many times before, and one which strikes us on the whole as a rather hopeless mixture of the practical and the visionary.

Mr. Sheldon's theoretical code of newspaper management contains the following initial points:

(1) "No writing or pictures that could be called impure or coarse." This is a safe measure and one which is embodied in the rules of every reputable journal.

(2) "Conducting the political part of the paper from a standpoint of non-partisan patriotism and in the light of its relation to the Kingdom of God."

Some journals try to do this now but their ideas of what are patriotism and partisanship and what best advances the Kingdom of God widely differ, and differences make partisanship.

Editors are also subject to human weaknesses and failings. We presume it would be impossible to make one common platform upon which all Christians could stand.

One Christian might think free trade conducive to the glory of God, in that it would give religion a chance to spread in the wider spheres of business; another that economic protection, being in line with the precept that a man should look after his own or take a position lower than the infidel, would be better for the continuity of the faith.

One man might stand for arbitration and the peacemakers; another for the spirit expressed in the saying "I come not to bring peace into the world but a sword." On all public questions Christians differ like other people and where they differ conscientiously partisanship is inevitable. It cannot be avoided any more than can competition in business or differences of opinion in lawsuits.

(3) "Conduct a newspaper not to make money or gain political influence, but to preach the precepts of Jesus." This is a highly idealized conception which would hardly work out well in religious, not to speak of secular journalism. Unless a newspaper can be made to pay, it soon ceases publication and the churches are yet to be found that will make up the deficits of an unsuccessful business venture, however plausibly it may be, and prolong its unremunerative life. In journalism, as in other pursuits, the laboree is worthy of his hire, a fact which Mr. Sheldon has himself revealed in raising the subscription price of the Capital. Nor is the commercial spirit incompatible with the Christian life, for we are not adjured, while serving the Lord, to be also diligent in business? So far as political influence goes, it is not a harmful prize nor need it interfere with religious teaching in the editorial columns, though regarding the latter point we see no reason why the secular press should make it a chief or only object. That is the function of the religious press. No secular paper could exemplify the Sheldon idea and remain secular. Does the Topeka clergymen propose to abolish secular journalism altogether? We think he can only do that when he abolishes civil communities and builds a theocracy in their stead. So long as towns and cities are what they are their press will be substantially what it is.

(4) "Refusing all questionable advertisements." Right and proper! The best journals do that now.

(5) "Adopting the co-operative plan of newspaper production." This has been tried by the Philadelphia Ledger and a few other papers with varying success, but it is not always practicable in offices where the rules of the Typographical Union are enforced.

(6) "Large space to the news of the Christian world." There can be no objection to this feature. In fact, the press has given too little space to a subject which, in the minds of myriad of home readers possesses the highest importance and it ought to maintain a more equitable proportion.

(7) "Persistently holding the scales." Would the Rev. Mr. Sheldon do this way?

(8) Issue no Sunday paper. After studying the practical difficulties involved Mr. Sheldon has concluded that the rule and the rope of Satan will always be with us. We say, "We grieve over the sins of the rich, we deplore the poverty of the poor, we deplore the sins of the Latin race, we deplore the want of government against the poor, we deplore the things

accounts of crimes, scandals in private families, or any other human events which in any way would conflict with the first point mentioned in this outline." This is a view which many great papers exemplify and it is as practicable as it is wholesome.

Of course the week's experiment at Topeka will not prove much one way or the other, but it will be interesting in a marked degree. Later it may become the basis of a newspaper venture intended to be permanent, in which case we shall have an opportunity to test the proposition laid down in a part of Mr. Sheldon's programme whether the newspaper reading public is prepared to have its secular press adopt the methods and conform to the rules of the evangelical pulpit.

Rear Admiral Remey, who succeeds Rear Admiral Watson, gets a merited reward for the unselfish patriotism which led him to serve a subordinate officer in the Spanish war.

There are signs of growing hostility between Russia and Japan which may produce a war as soon as the weather conditions in Corea are suitable for campaigning. Both sides are in readiness and a causa belli will not be difficult to find.

Senator Pettigrew's indecent attacks on these Islands might probably have been averted by the Hawaiian Government if its morals had permitted it to take the same view of his responsibility to principle which the trafficking Senator himself entertained.

No one will begrudge the substantial annuity which Congress may give the former Queen of Hawaii. Under present conditions there is no room for old resentments and all parties here will unite in congratulating our former sovereign on the prospect of good fortune.

There are no signs of plague at Hilo. It is over a month since Mrs. Serrao died and the bill of public health, so far as the bubonic malady is concerned, is clean. The big island has kept itself in sanitary shape and ought to be able to pass through the present emergency unscathed.

General Kitchener is credited with much of the energy and administrative skill which has carried Lord Roberts' campaign so successfully along. Kitchener is easily the third soldier in the British empire and will, if he lives, and meets no ill-luck, become the first. His career has been one of uninterrupted and distinguished success.

The plague in San Francisco—if it is the plague—brings up the question of a quarantine against Asiatic food-stuffs imported from that city. It will be well, we think, to go slow in the matter at present and avoid giving San Francisco any cause to retaliate. Our relations, as respects sugar cargoes, are delicate enough now, without making them more so.

It is getting to be a serious problem what to do with the people of India. In the old barbaric days war, famine and pestilence kept the population down to a point coequal with the means of subsistence. That is to say, nature's automatic law against the perils of overpopulation had free scope. With the "Pax Britannica" murderous conflicts ceased, famine was abated by the irrigation that kept crops alive in dry weather, and the plague was checked. As a result the people are multiplying like rabbits and promise to gain 100,000,000 before the middle of this century. How to deal with the problem thus presented will yet be the most serious issue of white man's statesmanship.

Andrew Carnegie lately made the remark that it is a disgrace to die rich. Other multimillionaires of the Atlantic seaboard are so fixed in the same opinion that they have saved some tens of thousands of people, who have done business with them, from the overshadowing peril.

ENEMIES OF HAWAII.
The most eager and venomous of the enemies of Hawaii in the upper House of Representatives is R. F. Pettigrew, the Senator from South Dakota. Not only is he opposed to the Territorial status, but he desires to burden the sugar industry of these Islands with a prohibitive duty. By popular report and suspicion he is something more than a disinterested friend and the spirit of the Sugar Trust, whose measures he supports, whose interests he commends, and whose enemies he seeks to punish. Judged by his conduct and utterances, his chief business in the Senate is to do the dirtier work of the Trust, especially so far as concerns the plot to ruin Hawaii politically, and, above all, commercially.

That such a man, with such an object, can find encouragement from any interest whose investments are here and who expects to live here, is—save on pathological grounds—an inexplicable mystery. We should as soon suppose that a stranger, who wanted to poison our reservoirs and spread infection on our streets, would find an eager helping hand among heads of families. Such aid and comfort to a public enemy who wants to strike down everyone's prosperity cannot be accounted for by rational processes. It calls for the lowest impulses of revenge and the longest reaches of folly—folly so fatuous as to seem impossible to men who think and feel or even to those who have the faintest glimmerings in their consciences or minds of what they owe to themselves and to society.

Yet the unhappy fact remains!

When Pettigrew attacks the measure upon which the hopes of the Hawaiian business community rest, he uses ammunition which a citizen of Honolulu has sent to him for that purpose—a citizen whose social standing he rightly designates as high. When he insinuates that the Government and Judiciary of Hawaii are corrupt he calls upon this man to bear him witness. When he denounces the citizens of this country who go to church and do business and carry on the Government and stand for all that is best in Hawaii, as "a tough crowd," and when he designates the planters as slave-drivers and this community as cruel and selfish, he announces that his informant is a Hawaiian-American "whose character is above reproach, who is one of the few exceedingly able men of high character who descended from missionary stock." That man, Mr. Pettigrew identifies in the Senate as Joseph O. Carter.

It is not a pleasure, nor is it a duty which we shall indulge, to characterize Mr. Carter's course as it might seem to deserve. Were he a man who could proceed rationally with any subject connected with the overthrow of the Queen and the conduct of the present Government, it would be different. Then the way would be clear to say things that might make it impossible in future to refer to Mr. Carter's standing in respectful terms. But the growing eccentricity of the man since the political shock of 1893, the extraordinary things he believes about the present Government, the final act by which he helps the Sugar Trust and its rascally representatives at Washington to aim a blow at the prosperity of every man, including himself, whose lot is cast in the Hawaiian Islands—these things call for charity and the sympathetic interest of pathological students, rather than denunciation or blame.

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Honolulu, March 13, 1900.

To the Honorable Board of Health of the Hawaiian Islands.

In regard to the premises situated

LOOKS BETTER

Another Day Without a Plague Case.

The Board of Health Asks for a Further Appropriation Of \$250,000.

(From Thursday's Daily)

Honolulu, March 13, 1900
Dr. C. B. Wood, President Board of Health Honolulu.
Dear Sir: We beg to submit statement of expensed bubonic plague to date, as follows December and January payments, including payrolls, \$72,164.31 January bills sent to Auditor General, 217,381.96 February bills sent to Auditor General to date 15,279.36 February payrolls collected to date 62,071.94 March payrolls collected to date 15,749.61 Queen Hotel bill (Azbill) 1,800.00 Total amount paid and in hands of Auditor General \$384,447.18

Amount payrolls from Maui passed committee \$1,697.00 Amount payrolls from Kauai passed committee 224.00 Amount payrolls from Sanitary Committee 1,075.32 Amount January bills not completed, estimated 25,000.00 Amount February bills not completed, estimated 100,000.00 Total amount of expenses not including bills for March \$512,443.50 Amount of appropriation \$375,000.00 Amount in excess of appropriation \$137,443.50

It would seem necessary that your honorable Board should request a further appropriation from the Council of State for, say, \$250,000. We beg to remain, CHAS. M. COOKE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Health.

There were no cases of plague yesterday, nor were there any suspicious cases of sickness. Three have passed in the new series of clean days.

At 2 o'clock this morning the report from the pest house is that H. M. Levy, the Hawaiian Hotel clerk, is doing well under the circumstances and that he is no worse. His temperature ranges from 100 to 101, his pulse is 104.

Ah Jan, the plague patient from Iwilei, is in a very serious condition; he is only partly conscious and his temperature is 104.

Today the nine convalescents at the pesthouse will be taken to Kalihii camp. They are all in excellent condition and suffer no ill effects from the plague.

Board of Health Meeting.

All the members of the Health Board were present at the meeting yesterday afternoon. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Dr. Wood turned to a pile of correspondence on his desk, taking up first for consideration the following:

Honolulu, March 13, 1900.

To the Honorable Board of Health of the Hawaiian Islands.

In regard to the premises situated

"The Least Hair Casts a Shadow."

A single drop of poison blood will, unless checked in time, make the whole impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great leader in blood purifiers. It casts no shadow, but brings sunshine and health into every household.

Dyspepsia—"For six months my system was out of order with dyspepsia and impure blood. Spent lots of money in vain, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me thoroughly." Jas. S. Zuba, Genoa, Neb.

Eruptions—"I had annoying eruptions caused by impure blood, and physicians' treatment failed to benefit. Hood's Sarsaparilla removed them and I am no longer annoyed." W. R. Hudson, Natrona, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liverills—the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

opposite the Gee Fow stables at Iwilei, and which I understand is under consideration by this Board, permit me to inform you upon behalf of the owner of said property that Ah Jan, the Iwilei plague subject, was never employed, nor did he at any time perform any labor on these premises.

I am informed that Ah Jan had as many, if not more, duties at his own place than he could perform, and this, together with the allegation that the man was not on the premises, the owner is prepared to prove by the testimony of all persons employed about his place.

Permit me to further inform you that various sanitary improvements of these premises have been in progress for the past month, and it was intended to continue improving and to destroy such as could not be properly repaired.

The premises are heavily mortgaged, and the income therefrom is the only means of livelihood that the owner possesses, and if deprived of this would work the utmost hardship upon himself and family.

In view of the above, I would ask that the owner be given sufficient time within which to place his premises in a proper sanitary condition.

Respectfully,

FRANCIS J. BERRY,
Attorney for T. Quan Yee.

Attorney Berry addressed the meeting on the foregoing subject at some length, dwelling on the hardship that would be inflicted on his client in the event of the destruction of his premises. It was the opinion of Dr. Wood that if the stables were not destroyed absolutely it would at least be necessary to change them to such an extent that they would practically become new buildings. Action on the matter was deferred for further consideration.

Suspicious Deaths in Hilo.

Two communications from Dr. Moore of Hilo were next taken up. They are here given in full:

Hilo, Hawaii, H. I., March 12, 1900. Dr. C. B. Wood, President of the Board of Health.

Dear Sir: Since my last writing there have been two deaths under suspicious conditions, the one, a Chinaman, Ke Fee, died at the Hilo jail after a short sickness and at death showing large cervical glands, at the post-mortem we found the spleen very much softened, but under the microscope, after careful examination, failed to find anything out of the ordinary. The other case, a Japanese woman, Take-noguchi Fudi, died after a very short illness, and at death showed enlarged femoral glands with considerable discoloration.

In this case we made a most careful examination of all the organs of the body, finding enlarged heart, edema of the lungs, congested kidneys, and gonorrhoeal infection of the uterus. There was no degeneration of the spleen and no trace of any suspicious bacilli.

A careful watch is being kept for anything resembling the plague.

I am respectfully,

DR. W. L. MOORE,
Agent of the Board of Health

Hilo, Hawaii, H. I., March 12, 1900. Dr. C. B. Wood, President of the Board of Health.

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the agents of the Board of Health, held this morning, I was instructed to forward to you the following, concerning freight and passengers from Honolulu to Hilo.

"Moved that we recommend to the Board of Health, that the period of quarantine of passengers from Honolulu to Hilo, be kept at fifteen days, the period ordered by Dr. Wood, for Hilo, and that said people be conveyed to the steamer from the place of quarantine, in carriages that have been specially prepared for that purpose." I am instructed to add that people reaching Hilo before the expiration of the fifteen days will be liable to further quarantine at their own expense.

Moved that the Board of Health be requested to officially notify us of any change which may be made in the list of permitted freight, as the newspapers say that changes have been made of which we have had no notification."

I am respectfully,

DR. W. L. MOORE,
Secretary

Dr. Wood thought that the history of the suspect cases in Hilo was very meager and did not know whether much importance should be attached to them.

Communications were then read from the steamship companies relative to the allowing of officers and crews ashore in clean ports on the other islands providing they had not been ashore in Honolulu for fifteen days. Permission was granted for the men to go ashore as above.

It was also determined by the Board that the former regulation requiring the steamship companies to submit manifests to the Board of Health be rescinded.

Want \$250,000 More.

In view of the fact that former appropriations for the fight against the bubonic plague in Honolulu are practically exhausted, the Board resolved to ask for an additional appropriation of \$250,000. The statement of plague expenses to date, appears at the head of this article. This statement shows \$137,443.50 expenses in excess of former appropriations.

J. O. CARTER IS THE MAN

(Continued from page 1.)

The House will take it up during the coming week.

The Republicans have just escaped from the peril of disruption on the Porto Rico matter. The debate has been a bitter one, and some really eloquent speeches have been made in the House. The extreme opposition to a duty of 25 per cent on the sugars and tobacco of the islands was due, Mr. Cannon said, in his rousing speech, to a combination, which now owns the sugar and tobacco, and desires to get it into the United States free of duty. This combination has, he said, employed persons from that island to appear in Washington and clamor for free trade. Some one asked one of these representatives from Porto Rico, how revenues could be obtained for the government of the island, and he replied, "we can raise money enough and in three years we will be lending money to the world, if it is wanted." The Porto Rico bill is now in the Senate, and will provoke much discussion in constitution questions. It is a most fortunate event that the Senate has passed the Hawaiian bill before taking up the Porto Rico bill, and also that the House has exhausted itself in thrashing out the Porto Rico bill before taking up the Hawaiian. The trend of the debate so far has confirmed the general conviction that there should be no tariff discrimination against Hawaii. So much so, that in the debate in the Senate, the question of discrimination was not even hinted at.

W. N. A.

CHARGES OF PETTIGREW

(Continued from page 1)

ator's amendment. I want to ask the Senator if these contract laborers who seem to be coming to Hawaii in such large numbers displace other laborers in the Islands. In other words, if they were not brought there, is the supply of laborers sufficient to meet the requirements of the islands? I know nothing about it and would like to obtain information.

Mr. Pettigrew. I presume, Mr. President, that in a measure they displace day laborers, and that an additional number is also needed to help take the place of those who returned to Asia, their contracts having expired. They are also needed to open up new plantations. For instance, when the annexation of Hawaii was talked of, we were told it was the best coffee country in the world, and that great coffee plantations would be opened upon the annexation of that country to the United States. But there is no duty on coffee from any country to the United States, and we have levied a duty of almost 2 cents a pound upon sugar.

The result is that since annexation the sugar business, which is exceedingly profitable, has taken the place of the coffee business; and we no longer hear about the raising of coffee in Hawaii, but they are plowing up the coffee plantations and putting them into sugar. In fact, the profits of raising sugar are enormous under the bonus we give in the way of a remission of duties to the sugar planters of Hawaii, amounting this year to nearly \$12,000,000, which we would collect upon a like amount of sugar from any other country. This enormous bonus goes to a few planters who have absorbed all the land of that country and who pay the most meager wages to the slave labor which is employed to raise the sugar.

Mr. Gallinger. Will the Senator permit an interruption?

Mr. Pettigrew. I will.

Mr. Gallinger. I was interested when the Porto Rican bill was under consideration in the committee of which I chance to be a member to learn the fact that in Porto Rico they only produce from one to two tons of sugar per acre, while in Hawaii they produce from six to eleven tons per acre. That is very productive sugar land; perhaps the most productive in the world. I want to ask the Senator, who I think has been in Hawaii and has investigated these matters, if these poor Asiatics are not taken there as contract laborers, would they voluntarily go and labor there under better conditions than surround them as contract laborers—their lot seems very hard, according to the statement of the Senators, as contract laborers—would they go in sufficient numbers to meet the requirements of the planters in Hawaii for ordinary laborers?

Mr. Pettigrew. Undoubtedly they would go there if the wages were high enough to induce them to go, although I believe none have gone heretofore, practically, except those who have gone under contract.

Mr. Spooner. I desire to ask the Senator a question.

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Nelson in the chair). Does the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. Pettigrew. Certainly.

Mr. Spooner. I tried to obtain recognition before I asked the Senator to yield. I desire to ask the Senator whether the labor contracts referred to reserve the right to "dock" the laborers, as he used that word?

Mr. Pettigrew. Oh, yes, Mrs. President; and I have the report here of the secretary of the bureau of immigration, Mr. Taylor, who examined two of these plantations, and in his report showed the methods pursued. In one case the contract called for twelve dollars and a half a month, the laborers to board themselves; but he says in his official report that they only receive from six to seven dollars a month, because the superintendent would dock them if they were slow, if the men did not move quite fast enough for him.

Mr. Spooner. If the Senator will permit me, I put the question to him for the reason that, perhaps, in his absence the bill has been amended, partly on motion of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Nelson] who occupies the chair for the moment, so as to provide that no suit or proceeding shall be maintained to enforce specifically any contract heretofore or hereafter entered into for personal labor or service; nor shall any remedy exist or be enforced for a breach of any such contract, except a civil suit, brought solely to recover damages for such breach. While that, of course, guards against almost all of the hardships and evils which we want to reach, it would not guard necessarily against the right reserved in the contract, if it is in the contract, to arbitrarily dock laborers because they are not fast enough; and it was with a view to ascertaining whether the amendment which has already been adopted was sufficiently explicit and broad to extirpate these troubles that I put my question to the Senator; and I should be glad to have him answer in that view.

Mr. Pettigrew. I was aware of the amendment we have already adopted, but it is not satisfactory to me for the reason that it provides a civil remedy. The legislature over there is quite liable to be controlled by the vast interests we have built up there. We have remitted duties to the amount of \$80,000,000 to the sugar planters there; we have taken that money out of the pockets of the people of the United States and paid it over to them, because their importation of sugar did not reduce the price in the United States one mill. By this bonus we have built up that vast interest, and that vast sum of money is taken out of the people of the United States and paid to those sugar planters, and it can be used for any purpose they choose. They can control the legislature of Hawaii, and that legislature can enact laws by which, if the penalty is simply one of civil damages, the planters can get judgment against those people and then proceed to provide that they shall work out the judgment.

Mr. Spooner. I should be sorry to have my friend think I am antagonizing his proposition.

Mr. Pettigrew. I am simply trying to answer the Senator's question.

Mr. Spooner. Because I admit that, if the contracts are as stated by the

Senator from South Dakota—I asked that question the other day in his absence—the amendment which has been adopted would not cover the entire trouble.

Mr. Pettigrew. Here is a further difficulty. These plantations are on remote islands and they are generally visited by steamboats only when they go to take off the sugar. The boat goes there simply in the interest of the owner of the plantations, and those poor laborers have no chance to hear from the world or to have the world hear from them, and they will never hear of this law, if we enact it, unless it is somebody's duty to go and notify them.

Mr. Spooner. I agree to that.

Mr. Pettigrew. Therefore, they would be held, as they are being now held, by force and punished and abused, and this disgrace continues under our flag. It is for the purpose of remedying that that I have offered my amendment.

I will read an extract from the report of the secretary of the immigration bureau:

"The men receive \$12.50 a month, but out of this \$1.50 is remitted to the board of immigration toward paying the laboree's return passage when he desires to return to China. That leaves him \$11, but there are very few that receive over \$6 or \$7, and some of them even less than that, on account of the persistent docking—for what they are at loss to understand. It would be of no use to say anything to the manager; he is always deaf to any of their complaints. Their next complaint was with regard to the number of hours they have to work. The contracts call for ten hours in the field. In this matter I find that the men are turned out earlier than they ought to be, and sometimes are a little late in being sent home. I do not know what particular time is kept on the plantation, but I am very much under the impression, from what I gathered, that the mill clock is one of a kind that moves quickly or slowly, as required. The men told me that since the flight the clock had changed."

On this plantation the men rebelled and some people were killed. That led to an investigation. I think this is a fair sample of the whole system. I have another report from another plantation, which is as full as that.

Mr. Gallinger. From what has the Senator been reading?

Mr. Pettigrew. I have been reading from the official report signed by Mr. Taylor, who is secretary of the bureau of immigration.

Mr. Gallinger. Of Hawaii?

Mr. Pettigrew. Of Hawaii. This report was made April 27, 1897. I received it from Joseph O. Carter, who is one of the most capable citizens of that country, and a man of very high character. I think that this statement will be corroborated by all classes of people in Hawaii.

The report shows that the overseer would take one of these Japs by the hair, lift him up, and throw him upon the ground; that he would go along with a club and strike and knock them down; that he would punch them in the side, and variously abuse and maltreat those people in that country.

Mr. Pettigrew. I now read a clipping from the Hawaiian Independent, which was sent me by Mr. Joseph O. Carter, whose character is above reproach; who is one of the few exceedingly able men of high character who descended from missionary stock in those islands. Most of them are a tough lot. I remember when the proposition first came here during Harrison's Administration for the annexation of Hawaii those missionary sugar planters signed a deliberate lie and sent it to the Senate of the United States to influence our action—Thursday and several of those people signed a deliberate falsehood; they knew it was false; they admitted afterwards that it was false, and wanted to know what difference it made. They undertook to rush through the treaty unexecuted those Islands in the last days of Harrison's Administration by sending out a deliberate falsehood, signed by the sons of missionaries whose fathers went to Hawaii to convert the inhabitants to Christianity and whose sons have stolen all the lands of those people and their government beside.

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TWO SUSPECTS

One Case Probably the Plague.

Ah Jan Succumbs to the Disease Board of Health Re-trenches.

There were two suspicious cases of sickness in Honolulu yesterday, from the two ends of the city. One, which will in all probability prove to be the plague, appeared in Iwilei, the other not so suspicious, cropped up in Waikiki.

The case to which the most importance is attached by the authorities is Seu Kam, aged 28, a Chinaman. Seu Kam came from the stables in Iwilei opposite the stables on the road leading to the slaughter house from which Ah Jan, the plague victim, was taken.

Since Sunday morning he had been quarantined at battery camp. Yesterday morning he was sent out of battery camp with 150 other people and taken to Kalibei camp by Board of Health Officer A. A. Fox. It was discovered at Kalibei that Seu Kam probably had the plague and he was taken immediately to the pest house.

Dr. Wood is not ready to say certainly that Seu Kam is a plague patient, but confines himself to the statement that the case is a very suspicious one. "Seu Kam has the indications first noticeable in a case of plague," said the doctor in answer to the reporter's question, "but his sickness is not yet far enough developed for me to say definitely that it is the plague. It was first reported to me that Seu Kam was from the Chinese stables recently burned on account of Ah Jan who died today of plague, having lived there.

Subsequent reports however confirm a more authoritative statement to the effect that Seu Kam came from the other Chinese stables right across the road from where Ah Jan had lived on the Iwilei road. If the latter state-

ment is correct, and I believe that it is, the fate of the other stables on which decision had been deferred by the Board, will not be very hard to decide.

Yesterday's other suspicious case was reported at the Board of Health office by telephone about noon. Dr. Jobe was sent at once to investigate the matter. He found a sick Japanese at the Ocean View house, Walkiki, suffering with a high fever and very high pulse. The case is not at present considered unusually suspicious although the Japanese is treated as a suspect.

Ah Jan, the plague patient from the stables on the makai side of the Iwilei road, who has been at the plague hospital since Sunday last, died at 12:30

NEWS OF OLA

The Making of a Great Plantation.

Expenses Now Reduced--Lesson of The Food Famine--The Home Steaders at Work.

OLA PLANTATION March 1900—Less than a year has elapsed since the present management was introduced to its duties at Olaa. At that time in the latter part of June last they were placed face to face with a gigantic stretch of forest teeming with the luxuriant vegetation of the pre-ent and the decaying debris of the past. On all sides, where forest was lacking, lava rocks raised their threatening heads and bade defiance to all the arts of agriculture. The wiseacres were loud in their assertion that there was one desert that could not be made to bloom, or blossom, and scoffed at the band of pioneers as they stood on the verge of their undertaking.

The Olaa of Today.

Since then brains and muscle joined in perfect harmony have unceasingly, unremittingly toiled, and in place of the desert of a year ago can be found a magnificent domain 20,000 acres in extent, giving constant employment to 2000 laborers, skilled and unskilled, with nearly half a thousand beasts of burden, and all well provided with accommodation and shelter. Where was once a waste of useless ferns, now are villages and hamlets teeming with life activity and content, and instead of waste and barren tracks of hill and dale, are precise and productive furrows of cane, already in evidence as forerunners of the harvest that is to be.

At the inception of every enterprise of moment the necessary preliminary expenditures are large, and have probably been so in the bringing of Olaa through the chrysalis state. Against the rock-ribbed and ancient obstacles of nature, were presented the most modern and complete labor devices of the present era of mechanical wonders and they have prevailed. The rocks have yielded water at the stroke of the Moses of science, paths have been made through the trackless forests, making the handling of the products of the land a comparatively easy matter, and now all that remains is to await the action of nature on the thousands of acres under cultivation.

The Pruning Knife.

The present month marks an epoch in the history of this new estate. So assiduously have all the works necessary to perfect order, in the plan of development, been pressed, that the management found itself in a position to determine upon, and put in operation, a radical reduction of expenses and the coming month and those following, will show a material decrease on the expense side of the ledger. This action is the result of a careful survey of the whole field, and the management are confident that the lopping-off process can in no manner retard the course of steady development. Under this arrangement nearly all laborers, not under term contracts have been dispensed with and only those retained who have shown ability in their several lines. This action is not an experiment, it is a settled policy determined after the most complete and full consideration of all existing and future facts.

The Food Supply of Hawaii.

The food supply was a troublous matter for me after it was an established fact that the plague was a reality in Honolulu. What was at first looked upon as a serious menace has proved a benefaction. Hawaii was dependent upon Honolulu for all foreign imports and received but few that did not come through that channel. When cut off, by the ironclad戒 of the *Qing* *Antine*, from her base of supplies her people for the first time awoke to their possibilities, and determined to become purveyors, through channels under their own control. Such messengers of the sea as the *Rutherford Dhu*, *Falls of Clyde* and *Annie Johnson* were chartered and sent forth to return in rapid order loaded to the gunwales with produce which stayed the threatening hand of famine.

No Signs of Plague.

Over a month has passed since the death of Mrs. Serrao, and no sign of the plague has been discovered on this Island, although rumor has located it in Puna, Kauai, Waikiki, Halakau, Pepee and other districts to the distress of all. Investigation has failed to find any trace of the scourge, and a feeling of relief is general. The cause of death of Mrs. Serrao will never be satisfactorily determined, and there are legions who believe that some doctors in Hilo would not recognize a bubonic microbe if it had been in the company for a week.

Along the Furrows

The demand for rice is steady, this much is \$18 per sack has been ask and paid.

If present conditions continue I-*sho* potatoes will supersede diamonds for evening wear.

Mrs. J. F. C. has been seriously ill with the grippe, but now is believed to have passed the danger point.

Many of the houses in Olaa are stockholders and their stock is not on the market. Why not? Ask them.

Wagonloads of cane seed from Peiping hours elsewhere.

picked and Hakalau are being dryed here daily and as once I said the recent outbreak in the *sho* crop was but incidental to the explorations that were many.

Every morning our men go up the ridge and gather the cane and take it to the mill and haul it down to the company's plant.

Mauna Kea has come into fashion and during the past week a number of visitors are staying in the old volcanic houses no longer Adams.

Cigars are popular and beets and potato is a rusty, earthy vegetable and fruits are at Kondyke valuable and rare and pot very scarce.

Many of the animals on the way to Mauna are suffering from various ailments and will not be moved and it is certain that they are beyond dan-

ger. Bob Lansing now in the employ of the Olaa company was yesterday presented with a son and heir. This is the pioneer in this line on the plantation.

The officers and men of the transports now in Hilo bay are spending their time and money in excursions to the Volcano and other parts of the island.

The arrival of the locomotives for the Hilo Railway Company will be the signal for an awakening from the lethargy of plague scares. Everything but rolling-stock is ready.

The locators of homestead lands in the Olaa district have heard from Washington and are advised that their status will soon be determined. At any rate, they are clearing their lands in good faith, and a number have houses built and crops under way. They have confidence in the outcome of their claims and are doing all the law requires.

DAN D PENN

CLOUDS IN THE EAST.

Possible Early Outbreak of a Russo-Japan War.

NEW YORK, March 7—(Afternoon Service)—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Odessa says:

Among the officers of the volunteer fleet of cruisers who recently returned here from the Far East, there is a strong belief that the enormous garrisons being formed at Port Arthur, Dalmatia and Vladivostok will be utilized soon as a coercive lever for compelling the Japanese to abandon their pretensions and acquisitions in Korea.

The commander of one of the cruisers expresses his conviction that before the end of this year Russian influence in the Far Eastern peninsula will have become so absolutely dominant that the Japanese will feel morally constrained to give up the struggle and remain in town seven days.

Dr. Wood thought that it was only fair that he should be the first man to undergo the treatment and in this manner demonstrate to the public that the serum was harmless and unobjectionable, and at the same time ascertain in the interest of science and an inquiring populace just what the effect of taking the prophylactic would be. On Monday evening, therefore, he went into the bacteriological laboratory at health headquarters in company with Dr. Day, who made up his mind that, as a warning of science, he was not going to be left behind by his fellow-practitioner. Professionally the two doctors were not in the least afraid of any effects from what they were about to do, but under their physicians' non-chalance there was just the smallest amount of trepidation.

The serum was ready, the hypodermic syringe was loaded, and then just a moment passed in indecision as to who should receive the prophylactic first intended by Dr. Day inoculating

Dr. Wood, after which the latter used the hypo on Dr. Day.

As a result of this treatment Dr. Wood passed a most miserable twenty-four hours yesterday. Realizing that a vast amount of business awaited his attention at the Board of Health before the indisposed medical straggled out of bed in the morning though he felt as if he had swallowed all the bacilli in the dictionary and made his way to headquarters where his knees were shaking, took his breath him and his head was not won't never. At the office Dr. Wood sat at his desk for a short time reading his correspondence and doing his best to handle the various important matters brought to his attention. To look at the man casually one would not have imagined that anything was wrong with him, his natural grit and drive gave uprightness to me, and I felt easier than I had done for years. The pain at my heart was less severe, and I gained strength every day.

Seeing this I continued to use this remedy, and gradually I recovered my health, gaining three stone weight.

Since that time I have kept in good health.

My husband was also benefited by the use of Mother Siegel's Syrup when suffering from indigestion. You are at liberty to publish this statement as you like. (Signed) (Mrs.) Emma Elwen, Primrose Hill Newfield Wellington, near Durham October 30th, 1896.

The Chinese are already in revolt and in many other parts of the empire they are taking up arms against the Emperor and the Manchus. The reform party which is at the head of the movement to foment rebellion is in receipt of a telegram from Kang Yu Wei, sent from Singapore, in which he says he can raise an army of 40,000.

The China Gazette says the Empress Dowager and her advisers, being afraid of a revolution in Peking have appealed to the Russian Government for help and that the Japanese Government has protested.

A Crisis in China.

CHICAGO, March 7—A special to the Record from Victoria B.C., says:

According to Asiatic advices by the steamer Empress of India, the recent coup d'etat of the Empress Dowager of China, in which the Emperor, Kwang Su was dethrown and the 6-year-old son of Prince Tuan named as his successor, bids fair to embroil the Celestial Empire in civil war. At Swallow the Chinese are already in revolt and in many other parts of the empire they are taking up arms against the Emperor and the Manchus. The reform party which is at the head of the movement to foment rebellion is in receipt of a telegram from Kang Yu Wei, sent from Singapore, in which he says he can raise an army of 40,000.

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Wagonloads of cane seed from Peiping hours elsewhere.

DR. WOOD SICK

Inoculation Experiment.

Temporary indisposition caused by the Prophylactic Serum.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The first man in the Hawaiian Islands to take the prophylactic of plague is Dr. C. B. Wood, president of the Board of Health. As was announced in yesterday's Advertiser, the Doctor took an injection of the preventive serum on Monday evening, together with Dr. Day who first brought the matter of inoculation before the Board of Health.

It will be remembered that the Board of Health decided at the Monday meeting that persons desiring to

roll stock is ready.

NATURE'S REASON FOR PAIN

When one of Dr. Abernethy's patients remarked that it gave him great pain to lift his hand to his head, the eminent physician responded that, in such case, he was a fool for doing it. The observation was both brutal and unprofessional. The very fact that the act was painful indicated a condition calling for medical treatment; and to provide that, if he could, was the doctor's duty.

Still, one might get on in comparative comfort without lifting his hand to his head, if that were the only source of pain about him. But when a bodily operation which is absolutely indispensable to life, becomes constantly painful, the situation is vastly more serious. And that was what happened to Mrs. Emma Elwen, as related in her letter herewith printed for our information.

"In the spring of 1899," she says, "I began to feel weak and ailing. From being a strong, healthy woman, I gradually lost all my strength and energy. My appetite was poor, and all food gave me pain."

Be good enough for a moment to fix your mind on that statement. Nature has so arranged that all necessary acts or movements of the body shall be painless, if not distinctly pleasurable. Were it otherwise, we should avoid them to the extent of our power, and so produce incalculable mischief. And above all, the act and consequences of eating were meant to be, and in health, are, one of the highest of our physical enjoyments. This lady having suffered from her food, then, signifies a statement of things unnatural and dangerous.

"I had fulness and pain at the chest," she continues, "between the shoulders and down my back. I had also a deal of pain at my side, and my heart palpitated so much that I got but little sleep or rest on account of it. My breathing was short and difficult. I was unable to do any housework, and often wished I were dead."

The words "I wish I were dead," are often on the lips of the victims of what seems to be hopeless disease, and they are sad and chilling words to fall on the ears of those of us who love them. They make us look despairingly around for the help which is so slow to come, and too frequently never comes at all. Is there, then, no medicine which has power to save?

"I grew to be so weak," adds the writer, "that I was from time to time confined to my bed, and at other times had to be down on the couch. I lost flesh rapidly, and was like a mere skeleton—my clothes hanging upon me.

For three years I suffered in this way, no medicine that I took doing me any good.

"In February 1892, the Rev. Mr. Knight of Bishop Auckland, recommended me to take Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup. Acting on his advice I procured a bottle from the Co-operative Stores at Bishop Auckland and after taking it I began to improve. My appetite returned and food agreed with me, and I felt easier than I had done for years. The pain at my heart was less severe, and I gained strength every day.

Seeing this I continued to use this remedy, and gradually I recovered my health, gaining three stone weight. Since that time I have kept in good health.

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Dr. Day how he left after his inoculation.

He attended to his comfort and then went home again.

No board was held and the rest of the day was spent at home also.

It is true the serum does not usually have an objectionable effect at first.

Dr. Wood's uncomfortable condition is accounted for by the fact that the doctor has been continually ill for a long time.

In work that it may have an immense amount of labor attached to it, but also it must be responsible.

All agree that Dr. Wood is doing just about as much as is possible for a man to do in fact the doctor has been overworking himself and it is natural that a man in his position should be considerably affected by an infection of the temporarily disturbing prophylactic.

His associates and other friends,

as well as the people in large numbers manifesting a deep interest in his experiment with the serum.

They realize and appreciate the conscientious and steadfast work of Dr. Wood as the head of the fighters against the plague and many were the questions asked all over town yesterday in regard to his health.

After it was known that the serum was having its effect.

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HAWAII NEWS

Social Hilo Entertains U. S. Officers.

Items of Interest From the Rainy City With a Spice of Political Advice.

The following news is taken from the Herald of the 8th and the Tribune of the 10th instants:

The reception tendered the officers from the transports Conemaugh and Leelanaw on Friday evening last at the Hilo Hotel by the citizens of Hilo was attended by upwards of two hundred society people and was a grand social success and was considered by those attending to be one of the best ever given here.

The hotel is most appropriately situated and adapted for functions and opportunities for decoration unequalled. On this occasion the committee spared no pains in arranging flags and greens in a manner most attractive to the eye. The hotel was abuzz with electric lights and over the entrance to the lobby hung large American flag. The colors of Great Britain adorned the wall over the arched entrance to the reception room and in the latter Hawaiian and American flags were artistically draped. Tropical plants, ferns and potted palms were everywhere grouped in abundance. In the ballroom flags were festooned from the four corners to the center column and over the many entrances to the main, large palm branches interwoven with taro leaves were artistically arranged.

The guests were received by Messrs. Wilson, Forrest, Hitchcock, Rice, Ray and Winter and escorted to the reception room and welcomed by the committee of ladies: Mesdames Cruzan, Wilson, Forrest, Baldwin, Winter, Elliot and Misses Harriet C. Hitchcock and Elvira Richardson and introduced to the officers standing near them.

During the reception hour dreamy Hawaiian music was rendered by the quintette club hidden in a bower of stately palms.

The magnificent gowns of the ladies, the dainty dresses of the debutantes, the officers respondent in their uniforms, together with the handsome floral decorations of the hotel, formed a bewitching scene that will not soon be forgotten. Manager McDonough's efforts in the banquet line were successful to a marked degree and the result formed a happy half-hour intermission during the dancing.

The ladies and gentlemen who worked so earnestly to make the affair a success are to be congratulated; they may well rest on their laurels.—Herald.

Advice From Hilo.

It seems to be the general idea that Mr. Dole is to be the first Governor of Hawaii. At least Mr. Dole and his disciples think so; and that is practically the force of the recommendation in the House Bill on Territories reported by Chairman Knox. The governor has a pretty wide range of appointive power and with Mr. Dole at the helm we shall expect to see a clean sweep of the present personnel, beginning with Cooper and Rowell and ending with the last two-spot. Mr. Dole will then doubtless fill the vacant chairs with a well-chosen assortment of statesmen, among whom Hilo will be well represented by its absence, and things will be different from what they used to be, to the man with a good faculty for imagining what isn't so. As nearly as we can make out, after everything is settled and we are fairly launched on our course of American citizenship, we shall be about as well off as we were in the palmiest days of the "Republic," with the additional pleasure of having the reciprocity treaty repealed and paying an export duty on sugar.—Tribune

To Belt the Island.

Some time before the end of the present month the entire island of Hawaii will be encircled by a belt of telephone wire, which, when completed, will furnish a most satisfactory service to the whole island. The last section is now being connected—from Honolulu to Honokaa—after which, the little inconveniences arising from having only a single line to Hilo, will be removed. Material is now here on vessels in the harbor to construct a new line from Hilo to Laupahoehoe and one from Hilo along the Volcano road for about nineteen miles. This is the preparatory work to making a metallic circuit.—Tribune.

Is Home Again.

L. V. Canario, the young son of J. S. Canario, who left school in the States to become a "sober," is home again after a thrilling experience in the Philippines. It will be remembered that the young man enlisted without the consent of his parents and passed through Honolulu with the 32nd United States Infantry just a day before his father went down to intercept him. While in the Philippines young Canario was in five skirmishes receiving a wound in the last one. He received his discharge after being wounded and was sent back to San Francisco. He reached Hilo by the Baxter and does not want any more war.—Herald.

Cook Suicides.

When two days out from San Francisco the cook of the Annie Johnson jumped overboard. Life preservers were thrown to him but he pushed them away. A boat was then lowered but before he could be reached he disappeared. He is believed to have been demented.—Herald.

Ending Party.

Miss Harriet C. Hitchcock gave a wild party to some of the officers of the Conemaugh on Thursday last the trip extending to Omeomea gulch. The officers were enthusiastic in their admiration of the magnificent tropical scenery in that vicinity. About an hour was

spent at the arch and then with expressions of delight and amid contagious laughter the party returned to town. The officers were of the opinion that the gentry around Hilo was equalled only by the vivacity of its young ladie in the party who were Miss Hitchcock, Anna Eaton, Miss Rice, Hazel Lewis and Miss Sumner. Herald

Large Increase.

Port Collector Winter furnishes the Herald with the following figures which show the large increase in value of goods imported to Hilo during January and February last over the same period last year.

	1899	1900
January	\$ 81,040.77	\$ 175,820.01
February	74,623.42	143,892.51
		\$321,712.52
Increase		\$166,042.33
		—Herald

Recent Arrivals.

The following people have arrived by sailing vessel directly from the Coast during the past week:

By Annie Johnson—A. W. Hobson, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Sturgis, Miss G. Maydwell, J. V. Ray, W. Ayers, J. J. Brady.

By Martha Davis—Dr. A. C. Walker, wife, C. G. Woodman and wife, E. Koons, John McAndrews.

By Geo. C. Perkins—C. Reilly, L. Swansen, Henry McDonald, Clarence Martin, Leo Mix, L. J. Benoit, R. J. Grace, Wm. McKeever, Frank Stevens, S. Lerotic, J. Adams, Elmer Hill, John Allum.

The S. S. Bloemfontein from Seattle brought no passengers.—Tribune.

Death of Portuguese.

Both the Portuguese, who were victims of the explosion caused by their carelessness in tampering giant powder while blasting rock, have died from the results of their injuries. The one supposed to be the least injured died early in the present week, probably as the result of wounds in the abdomen. The other, who suffered the loss of both eyes and an arm suffered from blood poisoning.—Tribune

Chas. Spencer Fined.

Charles Spencer, the ex-policeman, was tried by Judge Hapai early in the week on the charge of shooting Kauhalelo. A verdict of guilty was rendered on Tuesday and Spencer was fined \$100 and costs. The prosecuting witness testified that he had shot himself but expert testimony was adduced to show that this was impossible.—Herald.

News Boiled Down.

Hilo was declared a clean port on Sunday last by the Government physician.

New stump-pullers for Owen & Roberts, Olao land-clearing contractors, arrived by the Johnson.

Mrs. Luther Severance gave a tea last Saturday to the ladies who have been sewing for the Hilo Hospital.

The first line of the Kohala-Hilo railway has reached Mauiua. A second survey is being run mauka from Honolulu.

Mr. Ed. Koons, an expert telephone operator, arrived from San Francisco on the Annie Johnson, to take charge of the telephone office at Walohinu.

Joseph Pritchard, late in charge of the telephone office at Naalehu, has been transferred to the Houokas office as manager, vice Fred Clinton, resigned.

There have been four deaths at the Hilo Hospital during the past two weeks against one death during the five months previous. Three of these resulted from injuries caused by accidents.

Mr. W. S. Terry has been confined to the Hilo Hospital for about a week with typhoid fever. He has a very high temperature, and is apparently suffering from a severe attack of this malady.

The new mill at Ookala plantation was turned over to Manager Walker yesterday. Owing to the non-completion of one of the large vacuum pans, the mill will not start grinding for several days.

Between the time of leaving San Francisco and weighing anchor at Hilo the transport Leelanaw lost thirteen animals. Most of the deaths were from pneumonia contracted by the horses during the trip.

The Conemaugh-Leelanaw minstrel show at Spreckels' Hall last Saturday night was big financial success. John Crosby, who did buck and wing dancing and "coon" singing, carried the entertainment through.

On the whole the people of Hilo are rather sorry that they are too good for a \$2,000 postoffice, and that the Government insists on giving them one costing \$20,000 or nothing; the chances are too much in favor of the "nothing."

The work of refurnishing the Hall church with up-to-date pews adapted to modern theology as well as convenient for the worshippers, has been completed. This adds decidedly to the interior appearance of this old Hawaiian church.

It is quite certain that both the training ship Adams and the Pathfinder will be in Hilo harbor before long. Letters and other things for both vessels have been forwarded here and are in the hands of Mr. Furneaux, the U. S. Consular Agent.

Anton Serrao and sons left quarantine on Sunday last. He says a month in jail could not have been worse than the thirteen days on Cocoanui Island.

Mr. Serrao wishes to thank his friends and those who were kind to him during his trouble.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. Fuhr met with an accident last week which almost resulted fatally. He fell from a horse and received abrasions to the skin which resulted in lockjaw. He has so far recovered as to be considered out of danger.

The lowering of the water pipe on upper Waianae street is now going on, the new ten-inch pipe being put in its place. This will not, of course, do much to increase the present supply, but it will prevent the necessity of digging up the street some time in the next century, when the appropriation for laying the balance of the new pipe is passed.

Captain Storrs of the Leelanaw

thinks that Honolulu is worrying quite unnecessarily over the Government's loss in sending transports to Hilo. He says it may be that certain vessels discharged their animals in three hours but that was due to superior facilities in the equipment of the vessels themselves, rather than to any superiority in external advantages.

An impromptu and quite informal talk took place at the Hilo Hotel on Wednesday evening. Those present were Mesdames Winter, Maydwell, Baldwin, Forrest, Misses Broderick, Alice, Passett, Eaton and H. Hitchcock, Lieut. Estes, Dr. Black, Mr. Clunie, of Transport Leelanaw, and Messrs. Maydwell, Ragsdale, Winter, Jackson, Thompson, W. H. Smith.

Kanakas seem to be afflicted with an epidemic of falling off bridges. During the last week two have taken such a tumble, one at Omeomea and the other at the Walluku. To the ordinary man these bridges prove decidedly a safer means of crossing gulches than the old-fashioned method of the country, but they seem to prove a snare and a pitfall to the native Hawaiian.

Miss Elsa Grubbe, who has been matron of the Hilo Hospital since its establishment, received this week a purse of \$500 as a testimonial by the contributors of their appreciation of her work. The subscriptions were secured without difficulty by Mrs. L. A. Andrews, and the fund will be used by Miss Grubbe upon a vacation trip to the Coast, where she hopes fully to recover her health and strength.

REMY SUCCEEDS WATSON.

Trouble in the Fleet Leads to the Latter's Retirement.

NEW YORK, March 7.—(Afternoon Service)—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is said that there has been some friction between Rear Admiral Watson and officers of his fleet. Commander E. D. Tausig was summarily detached from the command of the Bennington and ordered home for alleged criticism of the commander-in-chief, though it is said that Commander Tausig was not insubordinate. There has also been friction between the Rear Admiral and the Bureau of Navigation relative to his chief of staff.

Rear Admiral Watson, several months ago desired Commander C. C. Cornwall to act as his chief of staff and assigned him to the duty, but the Department disapproved his action. Only recently the Department ordered Captain Charles M. Thomas to command the Brooklyn. Rear Admiral Watson transferred Captain James M. Forsyth from the Baltimore to the Brooklyn, and, it is said, gave an explanation of his action in compliance with a request made by the Department.

The bachelor officers of the fleet have also complained because the married officers whose wives were in Manila were allowed to remain on shore without procuring permission from the commanding officer. In chief one or two nights a week, while the order of the Rear Admiral required the younger unmarried men to be on their ships after 8 or 9 o'clock at night and not to remain on shore without written permission.

Rear Admiral Watson's health was such that he was temporarily relieved from command several months ago, though the fact was not made public. The Baltimore will probably return home under the command of Captain G. F. Wilde, who now commands the Oregon, and who has been two years on the Asiatic station. Captain Thomas will probably be transferred to the Brooklyn and Captain Forsyth to the Oregon. Officers whose tours of duty at sea are about expiring will be brought home in the Baltimore. These changes will not be determined upon until Rear Admiral Remy reaches Manila. He will succeed Watson in command.

NO ONE KNOWS.

The Weight of Another Man's Burden—Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

You know if you have a burden to bear.

You know where you are taxed to bear it.

You know how much trouble it gives you.

But do you know how to shake it off? The back bears more burdens than all the human organism.

It aches; it pains and is weak and lame.

Therefore, it's your fault if you don't come to the rescue.

Perhaps you don't know how. We would tell you, but you might doubt us.

We will let a Honolui man do it, then.

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing.

Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co's drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

AN EDITOR FINDS A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A. R. De Flent editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Ben son, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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Pure and sweet, and free from every blemish, the skin, scalp and hair cleaned, purified, and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP, because it removes the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, inflamed, or sluggish condition of the PORES. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair. No other foreign or domestic soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP, at ONE PRICE—namely 25 CENTS—the best skin and complexion soap and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

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How to Have Beautiful Skin, Hands, and Hair, free.

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Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

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